United Nations A/69/L.52*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 February 2015

Original: English

**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda item 129
**Seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War**

**Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Fiji, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam: draft resolution**

## Seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolution 59/26 of 22 November 2004, in which it, inter alia, declared 8 and 9 May as a time of remembrance and reconciliation, while recognizing that Member States may have individual dates of victory, liberation and commemoration,

*Recalling also* that 2015 will mark the seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, a war which brought untold sorrow to humankind, particularly in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and other parts of the world,

*Stressing* that this historic event established the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to prevent future wars and save succeeding generations from their scourge,

*Recalling* that 2015 will mark the seventieth anniversary of the creation of the United Nations,

*Calling upon* the States Members of the United Nations to unite their efforts in dealing with challenges and threats to international peace and security, with the United Nations playing a central role, and to make every effort to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and to settle all disputes by peaceful means in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations,

* Reissued for technical reasons on 19 February 2015.



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*Underlining* the progress made since the end of the Second World War in overcoming its legacy and promoting reconciliation, international and regional cooperation and democratic values, human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular through the United Nations, and the establishment of regional and subregional organizations and other appropriate frameworks,

1. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe these days in an appropriate manner to pay tribute to all victims of the Second World War;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold a special solemn meeting of the General Assembly in the second week of May 2015 in commemoration of all victims of the war;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system and to take measures necessary for its implementation.

United Nations A/69/L.52/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 February 2015

Original: English

**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda item 129
**Seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War**

**Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Fiji, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam: draft resolution**

## Seventieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

**Addendum**

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

**Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Monaco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe**

15-02938 (E) 040315

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United Nations A/69/L.53*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 February 2015

Original: English

**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda item 9
**Report of the Economic and Social Council**

**Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Kingdom and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Vanuatu: draft resolution**

## A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development

*The General Assembly*,

*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution 54/68 of 6 December 1999, in which the Assembly endorsed the resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development",[1] which included, inter alia, key actions to improve the efficiency and security of transport, search and rescue, geodesy and other activities by promoting the enhancement of, universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems, including Global Navigation Satellite systems,

*Reaffirming further* its resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002, in which it endorsed the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] and means of implementation, which included, inter alia, strengthening cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and other sources among all countries,

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* Reissued for technical reasons on 27 February 2015.

[1] Adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), held in Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999 (see A/CONF.184/6, chap. I, resolution 1).

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum, chap. I, resolution 2, annex).

15-02265* (E) 270215

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*Reaffirming* its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which the Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", in which Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations,

*Noting* Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/24 of 27 July 2011, by which the Council established the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management; encouraged Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies; and emphasized the importance of promoting national, regional and global efforts to foster the exchange of knowledge and expertise, to assist developing countries in building and strengthening national capacities in this field,

*Noting also* resolution 1, adopted on 1 November 2012 by the nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific,[3] held in Bangkok, in which the Conference, realizing the need to improve the sustainability and capability of the Global Geodetic Observing System and the need to encourage and support the adoption of the International Terrestrial Reference Frame as the foundation reference frame, urged the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to consult with Member States to adopt and sustain the global geodetic reference frame and provide a road map for its implementation, and to participate in and make commitments to the Global Geodetic Observing System to ensure its long-term sustainability,

*Noting further* decision 3/102,[4] adopted by the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on 26 July 2013, in which the Committee agreed that actions should be taken to facilitate the submission of a resolution to be considered at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly in order to seek support and commitment at the highest level, and requested the Secretariat to establish a working group, with equitable regional representation, to develop the conceptual note and draft text of the resolution through an open and inclusive process,

*Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation, as no one country can do this alone, to realize the global geodetic reference frame and services to underpin Global Navigation Satellite Systems technology and provide the framework for all geospatial activity, as a key enabler of spatial data interoperability, disaster mitigation and sustainable development,

*Recognizing also* the economic and scientific importance of and the growing demand for an accurate and stable global geodetic reference frame for the Earth that allows the interrelationship of measurements taken anywhere on the Earth and in space, combining geometric positioning and gravity field-related observations, as the basis and reference in location and height for geospatial information, which is used in many Earth science and societal applications, including sea-level and climate change monitoring, natural hazard and disaster management and a whole

[3] See E/CONF.102/8, chap. IV.B.

[4] See E/2013/46-E/C.20/2013/17, chap. I.B.

series of industrial applications (including mining, agriculture, transport, navigation and construction) in which precise positioning introduces efficiencies,

*Recognizing further* the extraordinary achievements made by national mapping and space agencies, geodetic commissions, research organizations and universities and other international organizations such as the International Federation of Surveyors, building upon initiatives of the International Association of Geodesy, representing the global geodetic community, in measuring and monitoring changes in the Earth's system on a best-effort basis, including the development of the now adopted International Terrestrial Reference Frame,

*Recognizing* the investments of Member States in developing satellite missions for positioning and remote sensing of the Earth, supporting a range of scientific endeavours that improve our understanding of the "Earth system" and underpin decision-making, and recognizing that the full societal benefits of these investments are realized only if they are referenced to a common global geodetic reference frame at the national, regional and global levels,

*Recognizing, with appreciation* that some Member States are already implementing open geodetic data sharing mechanisms for the benefit of realizing, improving and accessing the global geodetic reference frame at the national, regional and global levels,

*Acknowledging* that the global geodetic reference frame depends upon the participation of countries all around the globe, and the need to take action to strengthen international cooperation,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the establishment of a working group by the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to develop a global geodetic road map that addresses key elements relating to the development and sustainability of the global geodetic reference frame;

2. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international organizations to enhance global cooperation in providing technical assistance, especially for capacity development in geodesy for developing countries, with the aim of ensuring the development, sustainability and advancement of a global geodetic reference frame;

3. *Urges* Member States to implement open sharing of geodetic data, standards and conventions, on a voluntary basis, to contribute to the global reference frame and regional densifications through relevant national mechanisms and intergovernmental cooperation, and in coordination with the International Association of Geodesy;

4. *Also invites* Member States to commit to improving and maintaining appropriate national geodetic infrastructure as an essential means to enhance the global geodetic reference frame;

5. *Further invites* Member States to engage in multilateral cooperation that addresses infrastructure gaps and duplications towards the development of a more sustainable global geodetic reference frame;

6. *Invites* Member States to develop outreach programmes that make the global geodetic reference frame more visible and understandable to society.

United Nations A/69/L.53/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 February 2015

Original: English

**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda item 9
**Report of the Economic and Social Council**

**Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Kingdom and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Vanuatu: draft resolution**

# A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development

**Addendum**

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

**Austria, Bahamas, Costa Rica, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy and Serbia**

15-02935 (E) 030315

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United Nations A/69/L.54

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 February 2015

Original: English

**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda item 13
**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields**

**Costa Rica, Mongolia, Norway and Republic of Korea: draft resolution**

## Education for democracy

*The General Assembly*,

*Reaffirming* the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles and purposes contained therein, and recognizing that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming also* the right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[5] and in other relevant instruments,

*Recalling* its resolution 67/18 of 28 November 2012 and the results of the plan of action for the second phase (2010-2014) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education,[6] and welcoming the plan of action for the third phase (2015-2019) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education,[7]

*Taking note* of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization resolution 37 C/4, adopted on 20 November 2013, entitled "Supporting the global citizenship agenda through education for democracy",[8]

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[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[5] Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.
[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II, resolution 15/11.
[7] Ibid., *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/69/53/Add.1 and Corr. 1), chap. IV, sect. A, resolution 27/12.
[8] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-seventh session, Paris, 5-20 November 2013*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV.



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*Stressing* the complementarity of human rights education, training and learning and education for democracy,

*Reaffirming* that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,[9]

*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration[10] wherein the Member States committed themselves to sparing no effort to promote and strengthen democracy, good governance and the rule of law at national and international levels, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and resolved to respect fully and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to strive for the full protection and promotion in all countries of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all and to strengthen the capacity of all countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights,

*Recognizing* that, while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy and that democracy does not belong to any country or region,

*Mindful* of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights,[11] the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy,[12] the World Programme for Human Rights Education proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/113 A of 10 December 2004 and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training,[13]

*Recalling with appreciation* the establishment of the United Nations Democracy Fund and the efforts of the Fund to advance the United Nations democracy agenda, as well as the operational activities in support of democratization processes carried out by the United Nations system, including by the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme,

*Acknowledging* the role of international, regional and other intergovernmental organizations in support of democracy,

*Recognizing* that education contributes to the strengthening of democracy, the realization of human rights and the achievement of all internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the development of human potential, poverty alleviation and the fostering of greater understanding among peoples,

*Recalling* resolution its 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals[14] and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015

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[9] Resolution 60/1, para. 135.

[10] Resolution 55/2.

[11] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[12] A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6.

[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/66/53), chap. I, resolution 16/1, annex.

[14] A/68/970 and Corr.1.

development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered, in the intergovernmental negotiation process at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* the fundamental link between democratic governance, peace, development and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

2. *Takes note* of the Education First initiative launched by the Secretary-General on 26 September 2012, in particular its third priority area, on fostering global citizenship;

3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen their efforts to promote the values of peace, human rights, democracy, respect for religious and cultural diversity and justice through education;

4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to integrate education for democracy, along with civic education and human rights education, into their education standards and to develop and strengthen programmes, curricula and curricular and extracurricular educational activities aimed at the promotion and consolidation of democratic values and democratic governance and human rights, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices in the field, in order to facilitate citizens' empowerment and participation in political life and policymaking at all levels;

5. *Invites* United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Democracy Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to provide appropriate expertise and resources for the development of relevant educational programmes and materials for democracy;

6. *Encourages* international, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, within their respective mandates, to share their best practices and experiences in the field of education for democracy, including but not limited to civic education, with each other and with the United Nations system, as appropriate;

7. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of education for democracy at its seventy first session, under the agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields";

8. *Invites* Governments, the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to promote education for democracy, and requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within existing reporting obligations, to report to the General Assembly at its seventy first session on the implementation of the present resolution, and invites the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to education, within his existing mandate, to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General.

United Nations A/69/L.54/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
9 March 2015

Original: English

**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda item 13
**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields**

**Costa Rica, Mongolia, Norway and Republic of Korea: draft resolution**

## Education for democracy

**Addendum**

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

**Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United States of America**

15-03647 (E) 100315

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United Nations A/69/L.55

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
2 March 2015

Original: English

**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda item 115
**Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit**

**Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly**

## Statute of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize

*The General Assembly*,

*Recalling* its resolution 64/13 of 10 November 2009, by which it designated 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, which has been observed by the United Nations every year since 2010,

*Recalling also* its resolution 68/275 of 6 June 2014, by which it established the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize, which will be honorary in nature, as a tribute to the outstanding achievements and contributions of individuals to the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Decides* to adopt the statute of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize, as annexed to the present resolution.

15-03180 (E) 040315

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## Annex

# Statute of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize

### Article 1
### Aim

1. The aim of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/275 of 6 June 2014, is to recognize the achievements of those who dedicate their lives to the service of humanity, by promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations while honouring and paying homage to Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela's extraordinary life and legacy of reconciliation, political transition and social transformation.

### Article 2
### Prize

1. The Prize shall be presented once every five years as a tribute to the outstanding achievements and contributions of two individuals (one female and one male), not to be selected from the same geographic region, and shall take into account the geographic region of the previous awardees so as to ensure equitable balance. The Prize shall be awarded in recognition of their dedicated service to humanity, in the promotion of reconciliation and social cohesion, and in community development, guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations. No current staff member of any organization of the United Nations system shall be eligible for the Prize.

2. The Prize, to be awarded to each winner, in recognition of the humility of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, shall be a plaque engraved with an appropriate citation and a relevant quotation. The quotation shall be determined by the Committee for the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize (see art. 4), in consultation with the Secretary-General.

3. The individuals who are to receive the Prize shall be announced in May of the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The Prize shall be presented by the Secretary-General at an award ceremony that shall be part of the commemoration by the General Assembly of Nelson Mandela International Day (18 July) at United Nations Headquarters.

4. The first Prize is expected to be awarded in 2015. The Committee is requested, on an exceptional, one-time basis, to take appropriate streamlined measures, for the first bestowing of the Prize.

### Article 3
### Nomination of candidates

1. Written nominations for the Prize may be received from the following:

(a) Governments of Member States and observer States of the United Nations;

(b) Entities and intergovernmental organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Institutions of higher education, in particular universities and other educational establishments, which provide a programme of education beyond secondary education, grant post-secondary degrees and are approved and/or accredited as institutions of higher education by the competent authorities of Member States, as well as independent research centres and institutes that are engaged in dedicated service to humanity, the promotion of reconciliation and social cohesion, and community development;

(d) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(e) Laureates of the Prize, unless they are currently serving on the Committee.

2. The secretariat of the Committee shall publicize the prize on existing websites of the United Nations and through existing communication and outreach channels. Nominations shall reach the secretariat not later than 31 December of the year prior to the year for which the nominations are to be considered. The secretariat shall transmit nominations received, in accordance with the present statute, to the members of the Committee.

3. The Committee shall, if possible, be convened during the month of March of the year in which the Prize is to be awarded, to select the two laureates for that year.

**Article 4**
**Committee**

1. The individuals who are to receive the Prize shall be selected by the Committee (see art. 2 (2) above), to be composed of the following:

(a) Five representatives of States Members of the United Nations, one to be selected by each of the five regional groups, namely, African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, and Western European and other States, for a period of five years;

(b) A representative of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, to serve as ex officio member of the Committee;

(c) The President of the General Assembly, who shall serve as Chair of the Committee.

2. The Committee shall select five eminent individuals, based on equitable geographical representation, who have made significant contributions to the service of humanity and to promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Such eminent persons shall be honorary members of the Committee and shall serve in an advisory capacity for a specific term during the selection process every five years, which may be renewed as the Committee may decide. For those eminent persons who are not present in New York, their contributions shall be shared in writing or virtually, as appropriate.

3. The Department of Public Information shall serve as the secretariat of the Committee.

4. The seven members of the Committee shall make their decisions by consensus and the Committee may adopt its own working methods.

United Nations A/69/L.56

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 March 2015

Original: English

**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda item 19 (c)
**Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**

**Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly**

## Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 66/199 of 22 December 2011, 67/209 of 21 December 2012, 68/211 of 20 December 2013 and 69/219 of 19 December 2014, decides that the conference on disaster risk reduction that will take place in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015 shall henceforth be known as the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

15-03245 (E) 040315

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United Nations A/69/L.57

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
3 March 2015

Original: English

**Sixty-ninth session**
Agenda items 13 (a) and 115

**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields**

**Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit**

**Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly**

## Opening of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 69/244 of 29 December 2014, in particular paragraphs 1 of annexes I and II thereto, decides:

(a) That the opening plenary meeting of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, on Friday, 25 September 2015, will begin at 11 a.m.;

(b) That the first interactive dialogue will therefore be convened from 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. on the same day.

15-03293 (E) 040315

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